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SATURDAY... SEPTEMBER 24, 1904

COLORED men, there is no need to despair. Lift up your heads, face the difficulties and march onward to success.

We handicap ourselves by the fights that we wage against each other. Oh, if some colored folks would only understand!

The tone of the southern press has changed wonderfully in the past fifteen years. It is practically a unit in its opposition to lynching.

It may seem otherwise at times, but we have passed the worst part of the lane of oppression and there are thousands of southern white men who sympathize with us and are ready to extend to us a helping hand if we prove ourselves worthy and willing to help ourselves.

Don't fail to teach your children politeness and make them thoroughly conversant with good manners. Tell them they must be respectful to white people and to each other and a long stride will have been taken in the direction of bettering their condition in the Southland.

The Negro-hating, jealous hearted white hoodlums should not cause us to place all white men in that class. We must make friends with our white neighbors, wherever such a thing is possible. If we are patient, God-fearing, polite and law-abiding, we shall win out by and by.

#### MORE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.

As a preliminary movement to another wholesale lynching, it was charged that "Before the Day" clubs had been organized in Georgia for the purpose of murdering the white people.

The proposition was absurd, for the colored people are kindly disposed even towards their bitterest enemies, and have not been known to foster strife or promote blood-shed.

The trial of the alleged members of this club ended at Talbotton, Georgia, Tuesday, September 20th, 1904, and was found to be a hoax. The report is alleged to have been circulated with no facts to serve as a basis and the accused persons were discharged from custody. Despite all this, a hack containing four or five white men followed the discharged colored people and when about a mile from the town, under date of the 21st inst., it is alleged that they met JACK TROY, a colored boy, and shot him so dangerously that he is not expected to live.

After driving six miles, they called ED. MARTIN, a colored man, who works on H. O. Truesell's plantation and when

he came, they made him get into the hack, where one of the party deliberately shot the colored man's eyes out, and he is expected to die. Neither of these colored persons thus injured were even charged with being members of the "Before the Day" clubs. They were law-abiding and peaceable. Sheriff RICHARDS has gone to Pratsburg, to the report, to protect the colored people there and no effort has as yet been made to harm the colored people who have been acquitted.

It will be seen that the Negro having elements in the Southland are as yet active and that the liberal-minded white elements are heavily handicapped in their efforts to protect the law-abiding, hard-working colored people from injury. Colored people who live on the side of the cities are practically helpless. They are far away from the residence of the white plantation owner and they have no firearms as a rule, with which to protect themselves.

Still with all this, there is a hopeful tone in the reports. The upper class of whites are endeavoring to rid their sections of this incubus of lawlessness and the colored people can do much themselves to assist them.

A man's home is his castle, whether he be a black man or a white one and he should take all proper methods and measures to defend it. We hope that some steps may be taken to punish the brutal assaults of these two colored people.

We are now a race of sheep, but then we are learning and the awakening will not be attended by blood shed, for the cowards will know how to respect even a dog, when he shows sharp teeth and a determination to use them.

#### EVEN WHITE FOLKS "KICKING."

The "Jim Crow" street-cars are not patronized by the majority of the colored people here and the great mass of our people are continuing to inconvenience themselves and maintain their self-respect by walking. As a result there has been practically no trouble so far as the colored people are concerned and the street-car officials openly admit that they are being annoyed by the disobedience of the white patronage.

The Richmond, Va., NEWS-LEADER in its issue of the 21st inst., publishes a communication from a white patron who vigorously protests against being discriminated against on account of his color. He says:

"The writer on last evening had occasion to board a Clay street car at Hancock and Marshall streets, in company with two ladies, coming eastward. The car was pretty well filled with passengers, so I took the first vacant seat, which was the seat fourth from the rear, or the first seat in front of the portion of the car reserved for colored passengers, smokers, etc. The last three seats in the car were filled with colored passengers, and the remaining seats were filled with white. When I had gotten about half-way to the point I was to get off, the car stopped at a corner and several darkies got on. The conductor of this car approached me, stating that I would have to move up, which I did, rather than have any argument with him, but what I am getting at, he seated the colored passengers in the seat which he asked me to vacate."

Of course he did, because the conductor is presumed to fill up the car from either end. He then states that he was of the opinion that only the last three seats were for colored folks. He continues:

"Why I am making mention of this fact is for the reason that I have, upon several previous occasions, ridden on the cars, seating myself in the most convenient portion of the whites' reserve and have not been asked to move up by the conductors in charge of said cars. Then again, it is quite unpleasant for ladies to have to get up and change their seats on summer or open cars, as you know they have to get out of the car on the step and are liable, more or less, to an accident of some kind."

This was because some of the conductors play "a fast and loose" game, just as they choose. There is seldom a set rule, although the company alleges that it has established one. As a rule, white people are permitted to ride anywhere they please, the third seat from the rear included, while the colored are confined to the rear portion of the car and when there are few white persons on the car and a large number of colored persons, the car is filled up towards the front, beginning at the rear. He continued:

"The way I understand it, and I know it to be a fact from personal observation, a white person cannot occupy a seat behind the third seat in a street car unless he does so for the purpose of smoking, and if he wants to smoke, either white or colored can occupy these seats, but I have seen cars absolutely full of passengers, with the exception of the third seat from the rear, and whites (ladies) could not be allowed by the conductors to enter those seats, but would have to go to the front of the car and stand, while there was a vacant seat in the car, being reserved for the colored people; therefore, I cannot understand why it is that a conductor can make the white people vacate their seats, especially if they die, and give way to the colored. Why cannot they stand as well as the whites?"

He then reaches the conclusion that the colored people arrived at, many months ago when he says:

"I, for one, had much rather take my part in walking than to be inconvenienced in this manner, and I am sure you will agree with me that it is anything but pleasant to have to move up, especially in open cars, and the more so when in company with several ladies."

It will be seen that this absurd regulation is an abomination to both races and is steadily reducing the street-car company's revenues. The corporation has been forced to reduce its force of employees on account of its reduction

in revenues. This "Jim Crow" car law should go and the company management should return to a sane and safe platform once more. Many colored people have walked and are still walking and with the liberal-minded white people concerned will yet find a solution of this most embarrassing proposition.

#### A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, September 15.

Four men were killed in a cave-in at a gravel pit near Memphis, Tenn. The 30th annual convention of the American Bankers' Association is in session in New York.

Mobile, Ala., is flooded with \$5 gold certificates, stamped "United States National Bank of Mobile, N. Y."

While preparing dinner on a gas-line stove, Mrs. Annie O'Neill, of Philadelphia, was fatally burned by her dress catching fire.

In a duel with shot guns at Columbus, Miss. Rev. E. M. Younghouse shot and fatally injured John Harris. The cause of the shooting is not known.

Friday, September 16.

William Norton, of Baltimore, Md., was instantly killed by coming in contact with a live wire blown down during the storm.

Fire destroyed the Sawyer & Austin plant at Pine Bluff, one of the largest lumber mills in Arkansas, entailing a loss of \$500,000.

The sailing ship Henry B. Hyde, which was blown ashore in February on the Virginia coast, has been floated and towed to Norfolk for repairs.

The new American Party, whose purpose is to oppose the alleged interference of the Mormon church in politics, has been permanently organized at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Saturday, September 17.

The next meeting of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Washington, D. C.

During a class rush at Wittenburg College, Springfield, O., four students were seriously injured.

The final trial of the protected cruiser Denver will be held in Hampton Roads on the 26th inst.

Harry Mitchell, of Philadelphia, died of erysipelas, caused by being struck on the face with a baseball bat while watching a game.

Midshipman J. H. McCool, of the state of Washington, has been dropped from the Annapolis, Md., naval academy for continued infractions of the regulations.

Sunday, September 18.

There is a great shortage of eggs in South Jersey and a famine is predicted. Harry Evans, of Carlisle, Pa., was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing chickens.

Edward L. Bourne, a wealthy Philadelphia, committed suicide by shooting at an Augusta, Me., hotel while dependent over ill health.

Bids for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina will be opened at the navy department November 15.

The Canadian government has offered \$5000 reward for the capture of the bandits who held up the Canadian Pacific train at Mission Junction last week.

Tuesday, September 20.

The first annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans was held at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

In a quarrel over going to church, Edward Speagle, aged 13, shot and killed his 15-year-old brother near Charlotte, N. C.

George Tilley, living near Raleigh, N. C., during a family quarrel fatally shot his mother-in-law and seriously wounded his wife.

Mrs. William Hall, aged 83, of Philadelphia, was stricken with vertigo in the bathroom of her home and fell into the tub and drowned before assistance arrived.

Richard A. Johnson, a stock broker of Washington, D. C., and son-in-law of Senator Gorman, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Assets, \$429,457; liabilities, \$313,485.

Wednesday, September 21.

William J. Bryan will open the Democratic campaign in Ohio at Lima October 1.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania held its 40th annual meeting in Easton.

The Supreme Grove, United Ancient Order of Druids of the United States, met in biennial session at Richmond, Va.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the Afro-American poet, is dying of consumption at the home of his mother at Dayton, O.

The first payment of \$2,000,000 on account of the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines has been authorized by the war department.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Philadelphia—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$3.65@3.80; Penna. roller, clear, \$4.75@4.95; city mills, fancy, \$6.50@6.70; Rye flour firm, per barrel, \$4.25. Wheat firm; No. 2 Penna. red, new, \$1.08@1.08½; Corn steady; No. 2 yellow, local, \$2@2.05; Oats firm; No. 2 white, clipped, 36½¢; lower grades, 35¢. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$15@15.50; large bales. Pork firm; family, \$17. Beef steady; beef hams, \$23@24. Live poultry steady; hens, 14½@15¢; old roosters, 10¢. Dressed poultry firm; choice fowls, 14½¢; old roosters, 10¢. Butter steady; No. 1 Eggs, 22¢. Eggs steady; New York and Penna., 22½¢. Potatoes steady; new, per basket, 35¢@38¢. Baltimore—Wheat unsettled; spot contract, \$1.08½@1.08¾; spot No. 2 red western, \$1.10½@1.10¾; steamer No. 2 red, \$1.01@1.01½; southern, by sample, \$5¢@5.10; do., on spec, 90¢. Corn dull; year, \$1.14@1.15; southern white corn, 55¢@58¢; do. yellow corn, 60¢@62¢. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 35¢@35½¢; No. 2 mixed, 34½¢. Rye steady; No. 2, 51¢@52¢. Hogs active; prime heavy, \$6.30@6.35; mediums, and heavy Yorkers, \$6.40@6.45; light Yorkers, \$6.20@6.30; pigs, \$5.75@6.00. Cattle slow; prime heavy, \$4.25@4.50; common sheep, \$1.50@2; spring lambs, \$3@6; yearling calves, \$7@7.50 per 100 pounds.

Live Stock Markets.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburgh—Cattle slow; choice, \$5.50@5.65; prime, \$5.20@5.40; \$3.25@3.75. Hogs active; prime heavy, \$6.30@6.35; mediums, and heavy Yorkers, \$6.40@6.45; light Yorkers, \$6.20@6.30; pigs, \$5.75@6.00. Cattle slow; prime heavy, \$4.25@4.50; common sheep, \$1.50@2; spring lambs, \$3@6; yearling calves, \$7@7.50 per 100 pounds.

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## TWO DECISIONS AGAINST MINERS

Operators Win in Grievances Settled by Umpire Wright.

### \$200,000 SUIT AGAINST MITCHELL

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 20. — Decisions adverse to the miners have been rendered by Umpire Carroll D. Wright in the grievances submitted to the conciliation board by the contract miners of collieries Nos. 1 and 2 of the Pennsylvania Coal company, Dunmore, and the employees of the Lehigh Valley Coal company.

The grievances of the contract miners of the Pennsylvania Coal company were for extra compensation for changing the roads from the center to the sides of the chambers. This work, they claimed, entailed additional work and had to be done without additional compensation. The men asked that the company return to the old system of having the road in the center of the chamber.

In giving his decision on this case Umpire Wright said that the anthracite coal strike arbitration board in rendering its findings did not take into consideration physical conditions that may exist in the mining and preparing of anthracite coal for market; that it was impossible to do so.

"The only way," he says, "in which such matters as that involved in grievance No. 110 can be adjusted is by an agreement between employers and employees."

The grievance of the employees of the Lehigh Valley Coal company is for an adjustment of the sliding scale. They claim that the company is not paying them according to the commission's award; that instead of getting 16 per cent. they are getting only 10. The company, they claimed, considered the reduction in the price of powder equal to a 6 per cent. increase. The company, on the other hand, contends that the scale of wages on which they figured their increase was in effect April, 1902, the time from which the commission's award dates.

### CRANK AT OYSTER BAY

Said He Came From Heaven, Whither He Went In An Automobile.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 21.—A man who is regarded by the secret service officers and by the authorities of Oyster Bay as a dangerous crank, was apprehended here. He is J. E. Reeves, a medium-sized, roughly attired man about 40 years of age. He was making his way to Sagamore Hill when he was arrested. He told Officer Tyree, who apprehended him, that he wanted to see the president on important business. Believing from the man's manner that he was insane, Officer Tyree took him before Justice Franklin for examination. To the justice Reeves said that six years ago he died in a Jersey City hospital and went to heaven in an automobile. While there he received an important message for President Roosevelt, which he was directed to deliver personally. He refused to say what the nature of the message was and declared he could communicate it to nobody but the president. He declared to the justice, however, that he had written a book of his experiences in heaven. He had been told to have published, as he was said to millions could be made out of it. The president, he said, had told him to join with him in seeing that the nation of the world, and that was one reason why he wished to "have a talk with him."

Reeves, who talked as if he had enjoyed some educational advantages, said that he was a resident of Baltimore. He had gone from that city to Hagerstown, Md., and then to Washington to see the president. Justice Franklin, after the examination, being convinced that the man was insane and very likely dangerous, deputized one of the secret service men to take him to Mineola, where a formal inquiry into his mental condition will be held.

### MAN AND GIRL FOUND DEAD

York, Pa., Couple Who Could Not Marry Die Together.

York, Pa., Sept. 20.—Michael Schall, head of the Keystone Foundry Machine company, of this city, and Miss Nettie Gotwalt, also a resident of York, were found dead in a bedroom in a house on South Water street. Three gas jets in the room were turned on and the apartment was full of gas. Miss Gotwalt resided in the apartments where the tragedy occurred. Both wrote notes in which they complained of the world, sat down without removing their clothing and turned on the gas. When found Schall was seated in an arm chair and his companion was prostrated on the side of the bed. Before becoming unconscious they tore up the notes which they had written. The fragments were put together by the coroner. Both said the world was cruel and regretted that they could not get married. Schall was a single man. He had been drinking to excess the past week. He and his companion had both been suffering from nervous afflictions and were receiving medical treatment. Ill health is attributed as the cause of the tragedy, as no impediment to their marriage is known. Both were well connected socially.

## Negroes Take City By Storm.

After one year's secret planning 3,000 Negroes armed with the most modern implements of war, boldly assaulted the capital of one of the largest western states. All day long on August 31st and September 1st 2nd, the in-bound trains brought car loads of the attacking troops from every section of the country. The men had been as well drilled in the method of attack, that no time was lost after getting off the train. Falling into line quietly and orderly, the men made for the objective Tomlinson Negro soldiers at San Juan, El Caney, and Las Guasimas, the important moment had come for them to prove themselves brave men, worthy representatives of a people's interests, and like one man the army of 3,000 strong, charged over the trenches of in-grown and deep-rooted prejudice, over the heavy breast-works of modern business competition. Great excitement reigned on the outside. The mob of curious on-lookers asked the cause of the Negro demonstration. A brief for three days the battle raged. On Sept. 2nd the cry of victory filled the hall streets, and city. And the world soon knew that another important victory had been scored by the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Negro Business League, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Are you a merchant, manufacturer, organizer, beneficial insurance promoter, or real estate manager? Do you head corporations that deal with our people? Are you a colored business man? If so we want to fight your battles for you. We have the very latest methods of making your business grow, increasing your trade, showing you how to put any new article of manufacture on the market and make it sell, pointing out to you the newest and best way to get new members into your secret order, explaining the one and only successful way of buying and selling property, awakening and inspiring continued interest in your newly organized firm or corporation. In short we show you how to succeed. Tell us what your business is and we will put it before the people for you in such a way as to make sales. Get the habit to-day. Don't wait. Modern business methods have clearly demonstrated the value of advertising. Sleep in business means loss of opportunities, money and success. Write for our plans at once.

### OFFICERS GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, Pa., Elected Grand Sire.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The following officers were elected by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows: Grand sire—Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, Pa., promoted from the office of deputy grand sire.

Deputy grand sire—E. S. Conway, of Chicago, chosen on the second ballot by a vote of 168 to 89 for John T. Nolan, of Nashville, Tenn.

Grand secretary—J. Frank Grant, of Baltimore, re-elected without opposition.

Grand treasurer—M. Richard Muecke, of Philadelphia, re-elected without opposition.

The officers will be appointed by the new grand sire and their names will be announced on Saturday.

After the election of officers it was decided by a unanimous vote that Grand Sire Elect Wright, who is in feeble health, might be installed in office in his home in Allentown, Pa.

## THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS

Senator Fairbanks Opens Republican Campaign in Maryland.

### PARKER ON CAMPAIGN BOOK

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21. — Senator Charles W. Fairbanks was the chief speaker at a Republican mass meeting held in this city, the event being the formal opening of the Republican campaign in Maryland.

In his speech Senator Fairbanks declared that the losses of Baltimore in the confederation of this year were not so large as those sustained by the city during the last Democratic administration as a result of the temporary overthrow of Republican principles. He declared that during the Cleveland administration business in this and other large cities was checked, pay rolls were reduced and the wage rate diminished. On the subject of protection he said:

"The Republican protective system is an issue in the pending campaign. The Democratic party, true to its traditional policy of hostility to it, has declared protection to be 'robbery.' The overthrow of Republican policies today must bring similar results to those that followed their overthrow in 1892. Strike down the protective system today and we will eat the bread of repentance tomorrow."

"A restoration of Democratic policies and a Democratic administration does not mean that your business establishments will be reduced to ashes, as they were a few months ago, but it means to touch the nerves of your industries with paralysis. It means loss of revenue, loss of opportunity in which merchants, manufacturers and workmen must all share in some degree for an indefinite period."

The senator defended the course of President Roosevelt toward Panama, declaring that "had it not been for the president's timely act the construction of the canal would have been postponed for years." The country's sound monetary system, he maintained, had been established "through the genius, the courage and the wisdom of the Republican party."

CONTINUED ON 8TH PAGE.

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